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century or two apart. Unfortunately the records are incomplete and inexact. This condition of the lakes naturally leads to the problem of changes of climate, but Hedin says little about it except to remark that "it seems as though the climate in the present period is tending toward greater dryness." This agrees with his earlier conclusions, but in the interim he has been strongly of the other opinion.

The third interruption in the narrative deals with Lamaism and Catholicism, and has no special geographical bearing.

Perhaps the strongest impression left by the book is the remarkable contrast between the broad, undissected highlands of the great plateau and the tremendously dissected border region where the rivers break through the Himalayas and have cut enormous gorges. In reading this book, as in reading all the others by the same author, one cannot but admire Hedin's remarkable capacity for travel in difficult places and his power of vividly describing his experiences.

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON.

**La Pluie en Chine durant une Période de Onze Années 1900-1910.**

Par Louis Froc. Première partie: Les Observations. 1912. 62 pp. Diagrams. Observatoire de Zi-Ka-Wei, Appendice au *Bull. Météorol. de 1910*. Shanghai. 12 x 10.

In 1896, Supan gave us a very careful study of the rainfall of China. Since then, observations have been accumulating which throw further light on this subject, although, of course, stations are still few in number, and mostly near the coast. Father Louis Froc, S.J., Director of the Zi-Ka-Wei Observatory, whose excellent work on meteorology is well known, has now collected and summarized the available rainfall records for a homogeneous period of eleven years for thirty-four stations, and for some forty other stations with shorter and broken records. Not only are the annual and monthly means considered, but the number of rainy days, the amount of rainfall on a rainy day, etc. Curves showing the annual variation of rainfall and the seasonal means are also given. For those who are studying Chinese climate this publication will prove indispensable.

R. DEC. WARD.

**Au Yunnan et dans le Massif du Kin-Ho (Fleuve d'Or.)** Par A. F.

Legendre. xii and 433 pp. Map, ills. Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, 1913. 8 x 5½.

This is the third volume of the reports of Dr. Legendre upon the results of his years of study of the life of the Chinese of the far west, the preceding volumes having dealt with Szechuan and Kien-chang and the lands of the Lolo. This later expedition met with the misfortune of the recent upheaval of the Middle Kingdom, for at Hwang Chuitang Dr. Legendre was attacked by revolutionaries and, with his companion, Dessirier, received many severe wounds. His escort took to its heels and the two Frenchmen owed their lives to the fact that the marauders preferred to lose no time in looting the caravan. The terrain covered in this close exploration lies between Yunnan Sen and Yatcheu, between 25° and 30° N., and never far away from the meridian of 100° E. Herein is embraced a considerable area of the agricultural valleys of the Tong Ho, the Ya Long and Ngan Ning, and the southerly bend of the Yang-tse-kiang near the point where it receives the waters of these two streams just below their confluence. Much of this is newly opened territory and none of it has received before such close study in topographical detail. The leader, as soon as his wounds permitted, succeeded in recovering no inconsiderable part of his collections and two of his record books of Yunnan; unfortunately the day books of the unknown country were not recovered and this report, so far as it deals with its most valuable material, has had to be written from memory.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**Missionary Joys in Japan; or, Leaves from my Journal.** By

Paget Wilkes. With an introduction by the Rev. B. F. Buxton. xvi and 321 pp. Ills. Morgan & Scott, Ltd., London, 1913. 7s. 6d. 9 x 6.

There is very little of Japan in this record of fifteen years spent in mission